



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

or Orleans Territory below them. The correspondence of Holmes and Claiborne, governors of these two territories, gives many details heretofore only partially known. The United States at last quietly overthrew the pseudo-state and in 1812 annexed the district to the new state of Louisiana. Meanwhile the Mobile end of the district had already been taken over by Wilkinson, "without the effusion of a drop of blood", as he expressed it, and was incorporated into Mississippi Territory. When an agreement for purchase of Florida was reached the ingenuity of Adams gave it the form that "His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States all the territories which belonged to him situated eastward of the Mississippi", without defining them; and thus the Cortes was able to save its face and ratify the treaty of 1819.

The story is a long one and it may be doubted whether it hangs upon one thread sufficiently to be the subject of one book. This one could be improved by condensation and by putting some of the material into an appendix, but it is well told and constitutes rather the *Iliad* of the restless pioneer than the achievement of the timid statesmen. Nevertheless in this first American advance at the expense of crumbling Spain there comes with Jefferson in 1808 the declaration that the American object "was to exclude all European influence from the hemisphere", and two years later Madison's, that the United States could not permit disturbances to remain unchecked in her immediate neighborhood—doctrines to bear fruit after many years. This advance was to continue until it ingrained in Latin-Americans the distrust which was to be so great an obstacle to Pan-American declarations.

The material of this work was derived from government archives at Washington, Seville, and elsewhere, as well as from local records at Mobile. There is, however, little reference to early court files of Washington County or of the Baton Rouge country, for historians have not yet come to realize how fully law in practice mirrors civil life. Typographically, the book, although thick, is well put up, with several rough but illustrative maps. These as well as the text contain a few instances of misspelling, such as Dauphin Island for Dauphine, and Fort St. Stephens for Fort St. Stephen.

PETER J. HAMILTON.

My Reminiscences. By RAPHAEL PUMPELLY. In two volumes. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1918. Pp. xiii, 438; xi, 439-844. \$7.50.)

THE interesting experiences of an adventurous American through nearly eighty years of active life, from childhood in the Susquehanna Valley at Owego, N. Y., to his archaeological explorations in Turkestan at the age of sixty-seven, and his last journey across the deserts of Arizona eleven years later; glimpses into the life of an energetic, unconventional spirit, eager for strange exploits, and fearless of bodily harm; a disconnected narrative of reckless daring and shifting pur-

pose; the romance of a scientific man inheriting a brilliant mental endowment, substituting the school of world-wide experience for the routine of systematic education, and profiting by the fortunate chance of remarkable opportunities aided by sagacious instinct and a lenient fate; such are some of the impressions gained from the *Reminiscences* of Raphael Pumpelly.

At an early age he began a dual life of science and adventure, when at eight Hugh Miller's *Old Red Sandstone* started him hunting fossils, and at ten *The Pirate's Own Book* started him on a campaign of juvenile outlawry, which shortly brought him to a full sense of the stern realities of life, and incidentally to boarding school. In this connection there are allusions to the settlement of the Susquehanna Valley and the lumber-trade in that region, to school life at White Plains, N. Y., and in New Haven, Conn., from 1848 to 1854. Instead of going to Yale he persuaded his mother to take him to Europe at the age of fourteen, to finish his education. Two years spent in Germany, France, and Italy were devoted to picking up languages and learning the ways of social life as it existed there at that time.

The most remarkable and characteristic episode of his adventurous career was his casual trip to Corsica at the age of sixteen. Leaving his mother in Florence, he went out for a day's excursion; took a train for the sea-coast, then a steamboat to Corsica; decided to make a short visit to an interior town, then to explore a mountain; lived with shepherds, wandered about the island enjoying the wild life and gathering information about the people, their vendettas, and their romance. At the end of four months he returned to Italy, to find that his mother had given him up for lost, and had been greatly inconvenienced by the absence of the family letter of credit.

Chance turned his attention to the study of mining at Freiberg in Saxony, and life there from 1857 to 1859 furnished varied and entertaining reminiscences. Two years in the mining regions of Arizona were full of peril from Apache Indians, and were the most dangerous period of his life. Then follow two years of governmental service in Japan where travelling was much more novel than in these days. A visit to China was prolonged to eighteen months, and included expeditions to several mining districts. In October, 1864, he started on a winter journey through Mongolia and Siberia to Russia, the account of which is full of interest. At the end of six months he was in western Europe.

After returning to America his work from 1867 was in the Lake Superior iron and copper regions, where he was a pioneer explorer. Later he directed geological surveys in Michigan, Missouri, and along the route of the Northern Transcontinental Railroad. He was connected with the United States Geological Survey and the Tenth Census. In 1903 and 1904 he made expeditions into Turkestan to explore the remains of ancient cities along the margin of the great desert, a period

which he considers the most interesting part of his life. Then follow years of sojourn in Europe, and in 1915 a trip across the deserts of Arizona. Observations on peoples and customs, descriptions of countries visited, and anecdotes incident to his journeys maintain one's interest in the somewhat disconnected narrative of Professor Pumpelly's eventful life.

JOSEPH P. IDDINGS.

Reconstruction in Louisiana after 1868. By ELLA LONN, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in Grinnell College. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. Pp. vi, 538. \$3.00.)

To undertake to write a fair and connected narrative of events so recent and so obscured by partizan bitterness as those of the Reconstruction era in Louisiana, requires courage and a patient coolness of judgment that one rarely finds. Miss Lonn's *Reconstruction in Louisiana*, covering the period from 1868 to the election of Hayes and the establishment of Nicholls's authority, is as good as one could expect, in regard to completeness of detail, general accuracy, and fairness. There are, however, certain shortcomings to which attention must be directed.

In the mere matter of printing, there are some errors: on page 37, "leaving movers", for leading (Louisiana wished they had been leaving); page 29, "Bernard", for St. Bernard; page 132, "four hundred thousand", for four thousand; page 157, note 1, "Houme"; page 299, note 1, "Jahhawker"; page 493, "F. F. Nicholls", for F. T.; page 514, "Darrell", for Durrell.

In a work of such detail, however, these errors are negligible; indeed, Miss Lonn has done a remarkable piece of work in regard to the general accuracy of her statements, all of which are supported by the best authority available. Sometimes, it is true, she makes a slip that is not pleasant: thus (p. 161) she describes D. B. Penn, candidate for lieutenant-governor with McEnery, as "colored, Warmoth party", though on page 270 and elsewhere in connection with the uprising of September 14 in New Orleans she correctly recognizes him as a Confederate soldier connected with some of the most prominent families of the state and enjoying the confidence of his people.

The most serious defects of this painstaking work, however, are rather in matters of style and general handling of the material. In the space at my disposal I can do no more than indicate, in the most general way, that the narrative is, at times, conspicuously lacking in that sort of orderly continuity which makes for clearness and for interest. At times, also, the writer composes sentences which, like this on page 68, seem to state the exact reverse of what is meant: "he laid the blame for the excesses on lobbyists, nor did he scruple to withhold names". Most frequently there is a failure to present the complex details in such a way as to make the situation clear; for example, in summarizing the